MILLIONS IN IT.

JAY GOULD RULES THE ROOST.

Magnificent Operations on Wall Street in Union Pacific Shares—Seven Millions Change Hands and the Great New York Manipulator is Richer than Ever.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Wall street has not been so excited for a long time as it was by the rise of Union Pacific. That stock, which in the last few weeks has ruled between 68 and 69, opened at 69¼, and suddenly jumped to 78. It then fell to 75½ and again advanced to 77½. The street was puzzled by these extraordinary fluctuations, and every form of rumor was current. It soon, however, seemed to be settled, as if by an authoritative statement, that Jay Gould had effected arrangements by which the control of the Union Pacific railroad passes into the hands of a syndicate composed of some of the strongest gentlemen in Wall street. The names of these were variously reported, but it was generally believed the syndicate includes Russell Sage, James M. Keene, Addison Cammack, C. G. Osborne, D. P. Morgan, W. S. Scott and Frank Worth. It was also rumored that the board of directors is to be changed, some saying Jay Gould is to go out, and that the representatives of the new buyers are to go into the board. As one of the conditions of the transaction, it was said with some emphasis that Gould will retire from direction on March 1, and that two gentlemen of acknowledged ability and character will be added to the board. Gould, according to the better informed, was the holder of 170,000 shares, and of these he has sold 100,000 shares at a price not far from 70. As he began to purchase the stock at something below 20, an idea can be formed of the great profit which this transaction has brought him. It is understood that Gould has for some time contemplated retiring from active business, and that this is the reason for this step. A gentleman well informed as to Gould's affairs stated that the sale of his Union Pacific interest was the greatest operation in the eventful history of this remarkable operator, and was probably to-day wealthier than ever before. The purchase, it is claimed, on the part of the syndicate, would give them such a hold on Gould that they could keep him to his agreement to work with them in a bull campaign, and if he proves false they could throw their Union Pacific on the market and break it down. Even in Wall street it is seldom that a single transaction of $7,000,000 is made, and the sale of that amount of Union Pacific stock following closely a transaction for $3,000,000, which it now appears was recently made, attracted great attention. The Union Pacific, although earning dividends for several years, has, nevertheless, been dormant, the people being afraid to touch it because there was such concentration of stock in single hands, and because one could, at any time he wished, reach amount of it as to temporarily overthrow all considerations of value or speculation. Now that the large block in Gould's hands has been distributed, the stock is expected to become active. Men on change declare that Gould recently settled his bear contracts at the prices demanded by the bull clique, and in addition bought other stocks, and in consideration of this the syndicate contracted to take 100,000 of Union Pacific at 60 to 65c., and that a check was to-day handed him for the entire amount. On the other hand, it was asserted that in real Gould had only made an arrangement whereby temporarily the company should control nearly a majority of his (Gould's) being well known that this course would lead to a sharp rise in Union Pacific stock. The last rumor is that Gould sold sufficient stock to transfer the control of the road to Boston Stockholders. Union Pacific first mortgage sold up to 110½ per cent., the highest point ever made in the market. The Union Pacific railroad earnings for 14 days of February show an increase of $8,000 over the corresponding period last year. It is estimated that the increase for the month will be $125,000

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1879. NO. 222.

IN CONGRESS.

THE REVENUE BILL IN THE SENATE.

Exemptions in Favor of Small Distillers—Increase of Duties Rejected—Senatorial Eulogies—The Census Bill Again Passes the House in Its Original Form.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The senate resumed the discussion of the bill to amend the revenue laws. The pending question being on the amendment to tax tea ten cents per pound and coffee two and a half cents per pound, a division of the question was ordered and a vote was first taken on taxing tea ten cents per pound. It was rejected—yeas 4, nays 57. The amendment to tax coffee two and a half cents per pound was rejected without a division. The amendment increasing the tax on tobacco from 16 to 20 cents per pound was rejected—yeas 21, nays 42. An amendment to exempt from certain provisions of the existing law small distilleries, whose daily capacity does not exceed thirty gallons, was agreed to. An amendment allowing a drawback on all manufactured tobacco, upon which the tax of twenty-four cents per pound had been paid by suitable revenue stamps equal in amount to the difference between the value of such stamps at twenty-four cents per pound, and the value of such stamps at any reduced rate fixed by act of congress, was rejected. The senate agreed to an amendment that the act take effect the 1st of May, instead of the 1st of April, as proposed by the committee. After several other amendments the bill was passed.

The postal appropriation bill comes up as unfinished business to-morrow.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Representatives Schleicher and Quinn were adopted and the senate adjourned.

Mr. Windom presented a resolution of the Colored Western Emigration society, of Charleston, S. C., favoring the passage of this resolution with regard to the migration of colored people. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hoar called up the resolution to pay James Segar $5,000 in full compensation for his expenses in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the senate as senator from the state of Virginia in 1873. Agreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 26.

The senate committee on transportation of routes to the seaboard made a favorable report to-day on the application of Eads and his associates for relief. The committee say the works at South Pass, Mississippi, are declared by an army board to be of a substantial and permanent character, free from danger by the action of water or destruction by teredo insect. The jetted channel is regarded as a great improvement, and at no time more evident than at present. The committee propose as a substitute for the pending bill. The former authorizes the secretary of war to draw his warrant on the secretary of the treasury for $750,000 to be paid Eads and associates. When a channel shall have been obtained by action of the jetties and auxiliary works twenty-five feet deep and not less than 200 feet in width at the bottom, $500,000 are to be paid. When twenty-six feet are obtained $500,000, and a like amount when thirty feet have been obtained, and the $1,000,000 provided for as aforesaid, the $1,000,000 provided for as aforesaid, heretofore passed is to be paid by the United States in ten or twenty years after the rendition of the service required. One hundred thousand dollars per annum are to be paid for twenty years, provided Eads and his associates open the mouth of the channel through the jetties 26 feet in depth and not less than 200 in width at the bottom, and having through like amount when thirty feet have been obtained, and

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches pacing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old '49" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court and of the proceedings of the general assembly will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

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THE CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 19 1879.

REALLY Mr. Hayes ought to do something for Bill Chandler.

WE regret to observe that the Tribune is no longer an esteemed contemporary of the New York World.

THE variegated career of Ben. Butler will live in history long after the virtues of Mr. Hayes and William Almon Wheeler are forgotten.

Now that Noyes has been doubly convicted of perjury before the Potter committee, nothing remains for him to do but to stick closer to Grant. Grantism is the last refuge of statesmen of his class.

SOME of the Grant organs are getting very uneasy about John Sherman. They even go so far as to assume that the southern tone of General Tecumseh is in the interest of Secretary John. Meanwhile, John is too busy laying pipes to talk back.

ROBESON is without doubt the leading republican. There are some exceedingly expert rogues in that organization, and they have plied their vocation with embarrassing assiduity, but the best of them do not rival Robeson. This able man managed to get away with sixty-five millions of the people's money.

THE members of the Chinese legation at Washington refuse positively to say a word about the pending bill to violate our treaty obligations with China. It is to be presumed, however, that if the bill becomes a law, China will adopt retaliatory measures, which will result in the expulsion of the Americans who have made homes and accumulated valuable property in that country.

MR. MARBLE says he would not trust Mr. Woolley in Florida. It will probably be discovered before the investigation is concluded that it was Mr. Woolley who refused to trust Mr. Marble; and it may possibly come to the ear of the prominent democrats who regarded Mr. public that there were other Marble from Mr. Woolley's point of view. Our understanding is that Mr. Marble cut a very small figure in Tallahassee during the progress of the Florida frauds.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, one of the best known of the fugitive writers who go about the country boring people for a livelihood, has used his gimlet upon Judge Lochrane. The interview is printed in the Cincinnati Enquirer, and is racy reading. The judge talks as well as Townsend writes, and gives the Bohemian an exceedingly piquant resume of matters and things in Georgia. The extracts printed elsewhere will serve to give an idea of the nature and extent of the interview.

OUR Parisian friend, Noyes, who swore before the Potter committee, that he was at no time closeted with the republican members of the Florida returning board to the exclusion of Judge Cocke, will be interested in the affidavits of H. C. Rippey, of Tallahassee, and Henry M. McIntosh, of the Albany Advertiser. These affidavits are cumulative, but they were not necessary to convict Noyes of perjury. Those who know Judge Cocke would place more reliance in his unsupported declaration than in all the oaths such men as Noyes could make in a year.

THE current number of the North American Review has an exceedingly interesting and important series of articles on the negro in politics. It is in the nature of a "symposium," so-called, and the discussion is participated in by Mr. Blaine, Mr. Lamar, Governor Hampton, General Garfield, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Wendell Phillips, Mr. Hendricks, and Mr. Montgomery Blair. The questions discussed are: "Ought the negro to be disfranchised?" and, "ought he to have been enfranchised?" Mr. Lamar's article is by all odds the most notable of the series, not only as to style, but as to the broad, philosophical and statesmanlike views therein set forth. The negro question is treated with great comprehensiveness and perfect fairness. There is no trace of the politician in Mr. Lamar's paper, nor is there the remotest approach to anything like sophistry in the presentation of the arguments from a southern point of view. The paper will add materially to Senator Lamar's reputation as one of the profoundest and most conservative thinkers of the day.

Georgia In Congress.

On the passage of the bill in the senate authorizing Albert Fuller to have a hearing before the commissioners of patents, and, on notice get an extension if the commissioner deems it right and proper, Hill and Gordon, were absent.

On the 10th, in the house, Mr. J. F. Blount was appointed on the conference committee, asked by the senate, on the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes.

On the 12th, Mr. Hill addressed the senate on the bill for the relief of the heirs of General William Thompson, of the revolutionary army.

In the discussion of the clause of the appropriation bill in the house, for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws, or accessory to the same, including payments for information and detection of such violations, Mr. Blount said:

Mr. Chairman, references have been made here to prosecutions in various sections of the union. Whether or not the government has been right in the northern states in pardoning criminals, or whether it has been right in suspending judgments in the southern states, is not a question now; it seems to me we cannot investigate it here with any degree of satisfaction. We are responsible here only for wise legislation. The committee on appropriations when it came to this matter of collecting internal revenue thought by reason of the use of this fund that collections had been facilitated in all sections of the country as compared with the previous year, resulting in an increased income into the treasury of the United States of several hundred thousand dollars. It was this, and nothing more.

The gentleman from North Carolina, and perhaps gentlemen from some other states, are sensitive in regard to this appropriation. I know, sir, that in my own state, especially, several years ago there was complaint that this fund was improperly and indiscreetly and corruptly disbursed. I believe the law was administered badly, but I further believe there has been improvement in this respect and that the present officers in looking after the revenue are well calculated to bring about observance of law by citizens in every section of the union.

Now, sir, it so happens that there is but a single officer charged with the collection of the revenue in several counties. Illicit distillation is going on and sometimes half a dozen men are needed for three days or ten days and with this fund they can be employed when needed. The presence of these men is simply an assertion on the part of the government of its capacity to carry out its legislation. This fund is used mainly for that purpose and in that way. This is an illustration of its use, and I apprehend that no gentleman can object to it. It was with this view and impressed with the array of facts upon the subject of this character that convinced the committee on appropriations that this item was correct.

In the senate on the same day, Mr. Hill, from the committee on revolutionary claims, to whom was referred the bill granting a pension to Abigail S. Lilton, was reported without amendment.

On the 13th, on the bill in the senate providing for a commission of skilled persons to examine and report to congress, at the next session, touching practicable changes which may be made in the capitol building, adapted to the accommodation of the two houses of congress and the library, Senator Gordon made some remarks advocating a plan that would combine utility with architectural beauty. The bill was finally amended by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, which was voted for by Gordon and Hill. The amendment was a recommittal of the bill with instructions to report a bill at the next session looking to changes in the capitol building adapted to the accommodation of the two houses of congress and the library.

On the 13th, in the house, Mr. Cobb moved to take up the contested election case of Finley against Bisbee, from Florida. The motion was not agreed to. Among those voting yea were Blount and Cook. Among the nays was Harris, Bell not voting. Mr. Bell was absent by order of his committee.

On motion of Mr. Cook, by unanimous consent, leave was granted to withdraw from the files of the house the papers in the case of Zachariah Cox, no adverse report having been made thereon.

On the 14th, in order to pay proper respect to the memory of Hon. Julian Hartridge, representative from Georgia, the house, after passing suitable resolutions and hearing appropriate eulogies from Messrs. Cook, Bell, Felton, and other members, adjourned.

On the call of the calendar, on the 14th, the next bill on the calendar was the bill to aid the Great Southern Railway company (consolidated) to construct a line of railway in the states of Georgia and Florida. As there were objections to the bill it was passed over.

Oil of Pennyroyal.

It is to be very greatly feared that General William G. LeDuc, known to the ribald and irresponsible paragraphers as LeDook, has put his foot in it. Whatever may happen, the horny-handed commissioner of agriculture can't shake the hay-seed out of his hair in this direction and say we did it. We have stood by the commissioner from first to last, and we have even threatened to use personal violence upon our young men for linking his name in an unseemly manner with paragraphic pertness. When he ventured into Georgia with a Panama hat and a linen duster last summer, we gave him a warm welcome to our hospitable shores and offered him the use of our office-thermometer. We spoke in the highest terms of his mission, cheered him on in his work of unraveling the mysteries of sage tea in Georgia, and called his attention in several elaborate and expensive editorials, to the fact that the sea-islands off our coast produced the fruitful olive and the festive yam. We attend to these things now, in view of the fact that the efficient commissioner is about to be subjected to the indignity of an investigation.

It is definitely stated, that when the house reaches that portion of the legislative and executive bill which covers the expenditures of the agricultural bureau, an exceedingly lively raid will be made upon Commissioner LeDuc's management, in which both democratic and republican guerrillas will take part. One correspondent goes so far as to say that the debate will be amusing, but it seems to us that no true North American patriot, who has not renounced the republic or burned his naturalization papers behind him, can view with other than feelings of the keenest agricultural anguish an attack upon the dignity and efficiency of our national seedsman. The very fact that Commissioner LeDuc was once in business in Minnesota with Mr. Rogers, the amiable private secretary of the administration, should be sufficient to shield him from the ferocity of congress. No one not truly good and great can even boast that he has been a partner of the private secretary of the administration, and it is, therefore, with feelings of regret almost abnormal in their nature that we perceive on the part of members of the house a disposition to drag the efficient commissioner over a bed of live coals.

There are various charges against LeDuc. One is that he appointed a "property clerk," without color or authority of law—a man named Hunt, who had the sympathy of the Minnesota delegation. Hunt draws sixteen hundred dollars a year and does nothing. Another charge is that out of $75,000 allowed the commissioner for the purchase of seed in 1877-78, only $30,000 was expended for that purpose, the balance disappearing in other convenient directions. It is stated that when congressmen have complained of the small amount allowed them for use in their districts they have been told that the matter would be corrected, and it seems to have been done in a highly original way. Clerks were employed to write a vast quantity of letters to members of congress informing them that the seeds had been forwarded to the addresses given, and in the same breath this impression was corrected by postal cards written to the constituents informing them that owing to the lack of money it was impossible to comply with their request. Whereupon, both the letters and the postal cards, prepared at consideable expense, were consigned to the waste-basket and the clerks had their labor for their pains. Certainly, all this is very odd, but it is sad, nevertheless, to know that one who has in times past enjoyed the favor of the amiable Mr. Rogers, and who now has control of the pastoral interests of this great country should become the victim of those who presumably could not distinguish between a sweet potato seed and an egg-plant.

The Floating Debt of Atlanta.

The past seven years mark an era of financial confusion and distress almost unparalleled in the history of the country. The disaster has been widespread and has affected states, cities, corporations and individuals—the capitalist as well as the laborer. Prosperity has been checked, industry paralyzed, and enterprises of all kinds brought to a standstill. But the times, especially in Georgia, are getting brighter. Trade is becoming active again, capital is beginning to flow in the old channels, and the wheels of industry are beginning to move. The signs of progress and substantial prosperity are beginning to make themselves visible on every hand. Other states regard with wonder, not unmixed with envy, the evidences of Georgia's credit, and other cities look upon Atlanta's growth and progress as something little short of phenomenal.

It is because of these things—because of Atlanta's financial standing and business prosperity—that we feel it to be our duty to make some suggestions savoring of a more practical application of the lessons of economy which the experience of the last few years has taught us. There is every reason to believe that the times have taken a turn for the better, and it therefore becomes the duty of Atlanta to make herself as comfortable as possible, and to continue the retrenchment which necessity forced upon her. To-day, the floating debt of the city is $382,415 and a fraction. It is not much of a burden, to be sure, but small savings make large gains. This debt should be funded. Every suggestion of economy points in this direction. In the first place, it goes far toward absorbing the surplus money offered for loans in the city, and tends in some degree to keep up the rate of interest, thereby embarrassing borrowers whose necessities are of a modest character. Moreover, the interest upon this floating debt is unequal and variable, ranging anywhere from seven to twelve per cent., and the city is liable at any moment to be compelled to pay a higher rate of interest. As matters stand, the city is compelled to go into the market for loans and compete with its own citizens, a fact that is of advantage to nobody save those who have money to lend and whose interest it is to drive the safest and most profitable bargain. Another objection to the debt in its present shape is its loose condition. The perpetration of fraud in connection therewith would be an easy matter.

The remedy for this—the remedy for the high rate of interest, and the remedy, indeed, for the debt itself—lies in the simple process of funding. We believe that the time has arrived when Atlanta, at the suggestion of that strict economy which has characterized the management of her affairs, may take advantage of her financial standing and credit at home and abroad to still further reduce her outstanding liabilities. At any rate, the experiment will cost little, and it is well worth a trial. The floating debt of Atlanta could easily be funded by converting it into bonds bearing four of five per cent. interest, similar in class and character to the Garrard state bonds which have been so successful. That these bonds could be sold at par scarcely admits of a doubt. The credit of Atlanta, is of the very best and her securities are eagerly sought by investors, and speculators rarely have an opportunity of handling them in open market.

The funding of this debt would be a great saving to Atlanta and her citizens. The city would no longer be in the market to compete for loans with the people, and half the amount of interest now paid out could be saved. The truth is, and we may as well make the suggestion in this connection, it would be a blessing to our city and a feat of financiering worthy the highest praise for the city to reduce the rate of interest on all her securities, but this cannot be done until they fall due. The first bonds mature in July, 1881, and by that time it is to be hoped that all preparation will have been made to redeem them with four per cents similar in all essentials to the Garrard bonds.

The issue of four per cent. bonds by the state is the first and only experiment of the kind ever made in this country, so far as we know, and the success of the loan is therefore not only unprecedented, but altogether remarkable. No class of our state bonds has been sought after more eagerly; and not even our high rate securities appear to have found more favor in the eyes of investors. This result is brought about, we would fain believe, not only by the high standing of Georgia in financial circles, but by the fact that capital which retired to vaults and strong boxes during the panic is gradually seeking investment, preferring a low rate of interest and undoubted security to a high rate with a prospect of compromise. It is for this reason that we believe the time has arrived when Atlanta can successfully lay the foundations of a most prosperous and progressive economy by converting her floating debt into four per cent. bonds, that may, if need be, be used by our people as currency. If the capitalists do not choose to trouble with them, they will be taken eagerly enough by those who are in the habit of making small deposits in the savings institutions.

The indebtedness of Atlanta is small when compared with the liabilities of other cities of her population and pretensions. Her credit is of the very best, and the people are determined to keep it up to the high standard it has attained. Any movement on the part of the city, having for its object and end a still more rigid system of economy and saving than that which now prevails, will assuredly have its effect upon those who have money to invest. As has been recently demonstrated, anything looking to a reduction of interest will operate to enhance the market value of our high-rate bonds. This is illustrated in the case of the Garrard bonds. Since these now famous securities have been placed upon the market, Georgia sixes, sevens, and eights have appreciated two per cent. in value.

We call the attention of the mayor and city council to this important matter in the hope that they may give the suggestions we have hurriedly thrown out their most careful consideration. Legislation may be necessary in order to perfect the plan. If so, the necessary steps should be taken to mature and elaborate the measure in order that it may be brought to the attention of the general assembly at the July session. We have written hastily, and have therefore touched but casually upon the benefits that are likely to grow out of the funding of the floating debt at a low rate of interest, but we trust we have said enough to arrest the attention of those who have the financial affairs of the city under control.

MR STOREY denies the story that an edition of the Chicago Times is to be printed in San Francisco. The statement, however, has gone the rounds, and we leave it to a generous public whether Mr. Storey or the entire American press is to be believed.

THE citizens of Alaska are afraid slaying is to be too popular this season.

As a candidate for king of the republican carnival Robeson has no competitors worth mentioning. His feat of lifting sixty-five millions of dollars out of the people's pockets in eight years entitles him to all the distinction that his colleagues and co-laborers and sympathizers can bestow upon him.

CAN the country stand another attack of civil service reform?

MR. MARBLE came out of the cipher investigation with a clean suit of clothes, and to this extent he is to be congratulated. Hereafter, however, it is to be hoped that he will keep his dictionary out of politics as well as out of his literary recreations. At its very best, his style calls for the services of a translator.

IT is a great pity that Senator Lamar doesn't become a regular contributor to the magazines and reviews.

EDMUNDS wants congress to pass a law prohibiting the southern states from furnishing their crippled soldiers with artificial legs and arms. The Vermont senator seems born to fulfill the destiny of a ninnyhammer. He and Bragg ought to go out in the turnip patch and organize a party of their own. Edmunds's prejudice is just fitted to Bragg's intellect.

LOGAN to Chandler: "Give us your paw, old man! The demijohn is over there in the corner."

WHEN General LeDook disestablished the congressional seed repository he trampled on the dearest rights of the representatives of the people. Many a bucolic constituent would be tempted to forget that his liberties are guarded by the eagle eye of a congressman but for the occasional receipt of a package of turnip seed unsuited to the soil and climate.

THE economy, sobriety and industry of the heathen Chinee seem to be a continual reproach to the California hoodlum.

JOHN SHERMAN'S financial speeches are said to be composed in elegant language. They are circulated among the clerks of the treasury department as campaign documents.

LIZA PINKSTON'S recantation seems to be the only gloomy spot in John Sherman's gilded career.

ONE night recently, Washington was the scene of one of the most appropriate ceremonies that ever occurred in this union of states. William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, presented a superb silk umbrella to Howard Carroll, and accompanied the donation with an elaborate address upon which he had bestowed much thought and labor. It was a touching scene. We have long been of the opinion that Carroll needed some weapon to protect him against the rage of the southern barbarians, and now he has it. The Kellogg umbrella will doubtless do yeoman's service in the next campaign.

THE organs are now willing to compromise by admitting that there were no frauds of any character perpetrated during the last presidential election.

IN GENERAL.

—Lotta winks with either eye.

—Mrs. Hayes wears more expensive dresses than formerly.

—Peter Cooper is livelier than ever, since his eightieth birthday.

—Grant rode on a camel in Arabia, and is said to regard it as his greatest try-hump.

—"I've got a bawl ticket," said neighbor John, ruefully. It turned out there was a new baby in the family.

—An English writer says tersely that "banks flourish by profitably using the savings of other people."

—A knight errant of the nineteenth century—Running to get a pitcher of beer before bedtime.

—Gold eagles were first coined in America in 1795; silver dollars in 1794; and the old copper cents, now seldom seen, in 1796.

—A hen twenty-five years old is a western curiosity. May her son never set.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

—The democratic national committee will hold its annual meeting in Washington, February 22d.

—In Washington society they have what are called literary receptions, without anything to eat or drink.

—It is asserted that the Catholic churches of Baltimore receive an average of one hundred and fifty colored converts yearly.

—Under the new pension bill the man who fools with the vicious end of a mule or pets a buzz-saw gets no pension.

—There ought to be a reigning sweetness. Sugar has not been so cheap for twenty-two years.

—The post-office officials say that a hundred and thirty thousand valentines were delivered in New York.

—The Springfield Republican believes that, at billiards, "nursing" the balls around the rail is a sort of contemptible baby work.

—The ruling passion is strong after death. The first thing an Ohio man does after being introduced to Beelzebub is to ask for an office.

—The Ohio republican state committee is to meet in Columbus on Thursday, 27th inst., to select the time and place for the state convention.

—The republican party in Arkansas, which has been in a comatose condition for about five years, is stirring its dry bones. Of course it is in Grant's interest.

—Forty Pennsylvania union soldiers and their families are about to remove to the far west, taking up their several grants of 160 acres of land.

—"I think our church will last a good many years yet," said a waggish deacon to his minister: "I see the sleepers are very sound."

—A novelty in the export line at Boston was the sending out last week of 600 kegs of horse shoes for the use of certain London, Liverpool and Cork omnibus lines.

—From eighty to a hundred members of the California constitutional convention are doing their best to make the new constitution provide some kind of an office for each.

—The music in a Methodist Episcopal church in Indiana is furnished by thirty little girls, an adult quartette, and a blind organist.

—The foundation for the meanest man is laid when a small boy turns the worm-hole in an apple for his companion to bite from.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—Seventy-nine members of the Massachusetts house of representatives voted to compel the railroads to give them free passes.

—There are 358,000 volumes in the Boston library, yet Boston boys complain bitterly that "Snaggle-Toothed Mike; or, The Bloody-Eyed Bandit of the Prairies," is always out.

—The New York senate has passed a bill punishing grave robbers with five years' imprisonment. The legislatures of Indiana and Ohio have similar measures under consideration.

—At the funeral of a member of the Wisconsin legislature the officiating clergyman raised a tremendous storm by making a rousing temperance speech and declaring that whisky had taken the dead man off.

—The aldermen of Lowell, Mass., have passed a city ordinance requiring barbers to close their shops on Sunday, and the sinners of that town cry out with a loud voice: "What shall we do to be shaved."

—"What will preserve the hair?" asks a young lady. Why, dear, when you go to bed hang it where the rats won't run away with it during the night.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

—The Norristown Herald suggests that if an actor is desirous of appearing in "several pieces" in one evening, let him smoke a cigar in a nitro-glycerine factory. He will bring down the house, too.

—The chairman of a Massachusetts house committee checked a man who had a grievance to relate by telling him that he had appeared at every committee hearing thus far held, and the members had heard all he knew.

—Judging from some revelations made in a London police court, the system of food adulteration in Europe is carried to a far more dangerous point than elsewhere in the civilized world.

—The excitable Bishop Gil Haven is furnishing so many bloody pictures of southern outrages to the Independent that the New York Sun wants to see him called before the Teller committee.

—Total abstinence will be an essential requirement in the selection of servants of the new government railroad of Quebec for promotion, and all engine-drivers, firemen, switchmen, operators, dispatchmen and foremen must be abstainers.

—A European tour for clergymen is planned by some New York preachers. It is to consume July and August, and the clergymen are to be taken as far as to Italy and back, at a cost of $350 each. This seems cheap enough, is good.

—Pedestrian (who has dropped half a crown in front of "the blind")—"Why, you confounded humbug, you are not blind!" Beggar—"Not I, sir! If the card says I am, they must have given me a wrong one. I'm deaf and dumb."

—The story is told of an English sparrow, in Portsmouth, N. H., that by way of a practical joke, seized one of its mates while it was industriously picking up its breakfast on the ground, carried him up into a tree, and placed him on a limb. Then he flew away, and his captive quickly followed.

—It is said that the reason why bigamy is of such rare occurrence in Hungary is that once on a time a man who was convicted of this crime was sentenced by the court to live for two years with both wives. The punishment was considered cruel, but it had the desired effect.

—Senator Bayard wears the red shirt, sports the dashing helmet of three-acred brim and runs after the bells with the old Moya whoop—so to speak. He has been elected an honorary member of Washington steam fire engine company No. 1, of Galveston, Texas.

—At Santa Cruz, California, there is a woman of Spanish extraction, who was married at the age of fifteen years, and is not yet twenty-seven years of age, but during the eleven years of her wedded life has borne fourteen children, all of whom are dead, except one.

—The Arkansas "regulators" have turned their attention to private morals, in the absence of political excitement. They have set an idler at work in Corbing, by the threat to whip "hell" out of him, and have got another man to show more devotion to wife by notifying him that he must not fool with the girls so much.

—Dom Pedro, of Brazil, has contributed to the Washington monument a stone weighing nearly eight tons, to "perpetuate the memory of the illustrious father of the American republic, for whom he cherishes the warmest admiration." The stone, which is engraved and inscribed, is now in New York.

—Major Barksdale, the veteran journalist of Mississippi, is very warmly urged by his friends for the United States senate to succeed Bruce. No man in that state would watch its interests more closely or fight harder for them than the soldier-statesman, writer, Ethel Barksdale. The man who runs neck and neck with him will think the pace is fearful.

—"Do you really believe that an ass ever spoke to Balaam?" queried a man who prided himself on his intellect. Coleridge, to whom the question was put, reflected very calmly for a few moments, and then responded, "My friend, I have no doubt whatever that the story is true. I have been spoken to in the same way myself." The man of inquiring mind retired for meditation.

—With face plump up to window pane,
Intently watching the falling snow
(That turned to slush in the after rain),
Young Tom let this conundrum go:
"Do you know what that white stuff is, mamma,
That comin' down from the sky up there?
Do you give it up? Well, I guess it are
The dandruff out of the angels' hair!"—Yonkers Gazette.

—An Ottawa correspondent writes: "A large wapiti, weighing about eight hundred pounds, was killed by an Indian named Baptiste Cimon on the head waters of the Mississippi river, in this province, on the 14th of December last. This was one of the largest specimens of the wapiti ever seen in Canada. This gigantic deer was found all through Ontario at one time, but for many years no single specimen has been seen on this side of Manitoba and the Saskatchewan. The horns of this splendid animal measured six feet in width and were seven feet in height from the skull to the highest point.

If you stick
A stamp,
It is stuck.

If you lick
A lamp,
It is luck.

If you trick
A tramp,
It is truck.

Joe Brown and Bob Toombs.

Gath's Interview with Judge Lochrane.

"How is it, judge, that Joe Brown continues to be a notoriety, and to some extent a political quantity in Georgia, if he was not a public speaker nor a man of much following?"

"He has always had an influence with poor people, of whom he claims to be one. I think his start in life was about $12.00 that he got with his wife. Brown was more capable of doing a very shrewd thing than any man in Georgia. I give you an instance. Before the war he was considered poor. After the reconstruction he was regarded as a rich man, and his neighbors demanded an investigation into his conduct and property. He was invited to name one of three persons to go on a committee to examine him. To my surprise, he telegraphed me to be his member. He was cited before the committee and positively refused to take an oath. Said he, 'I don't recognize the right of the legislature to examine me, under oath, for acts which I performed in the ordinary course of my office and not under oath.' This led to great excitement all through Georgia, and was regarded as a confession that he had been dishonest. The matter was debated, and his enemies greatly rejoiced at the lapse of time, and it was finally settled that he could make his statement without swearing. He then walked before the committee and said: 'Now, gentlemen, as I have established my rights, I insist that I be sworn and examined; not only as to my official acts, but my private life.' The revulsion was immediate all over the state. It was Brown's design to make people think the very worst, and then to stagger the public judgment and produce a revulsion. Brown, however, was a secessionist among the earliest. He belonged to what was called the 'southern rights party.' Some of his correspondence with Jeff. Davis was very shrewd, particularly about the time when Sherman had begun his march through Georgia, and Brown asked that the Georgia troops be sent back from the army of the Potomac, either to resist Sherman's advance or to move in his rear."

"At this point the judge smiled again and said: 'One of the very cases of Bob Toombs's wit came at that time in a private conversation with me. Mr. Davis had started Hood off to the North to invade Tennessee and produce a diversion. One of the oratorical addresses that accompanied Hood's march north said that his soldiery would soon be enjoying themselves in the green fields about Nashville. I asked Toombs what he thought of that address of Davis, and he said it reminded him of the death of Falstaff. 'His nose was as sharp as a pen, and he babbled of greenfields.'"

"What kind of a man is Toombs?"

"Toombs has a reckless way of talking, by which many people judge him. In reality he is a most conservative man. When they were deliberating at Montgomery, Ala., about firing at Fort Sumter, he was the only man to oppose it and said: 'The first gun fired on that fort would make the greatest revolution the world had ever seen.' If he was in the senate to-day, he might talk broadly at times, but his votes would be prudent. In the management of his worldly affairs and law business, his success demonstrates this quality of conservatism. He inherited a great deal of money, but he is still rich and has a splendid law practice. He is as kind-hearted as a child. You observed that when he visited Grant, and understood him in person he became his warm friend."

The Negro in the South.

Senator Lamar in the North American Review.

"I will indulge in neither invective nor denunciation. I will simply take the late government of south Carolina or Louisiana, or of other states for similar rule, and describe it in language that Mr. Blaine may himself select. When he has told its history I will ask him whether he would willingly, as a patriotic American, desire to see his own state, or any other of the free states, reduced to such a level? I am not afraid of his answer, or that of any man who has been bred under the traditions of a virtuous civilization. Then I will say to him: This, it is true, is a painful result; but when you put the ballot in the hands of an ignorant negro majority as a means of education and progress you must be patient while they learn their lesson. We of the south have borne all this because we knew that the reaction must come. It has come. The results which you see to be so bad the negro has seen also. He has come back to us with the same blind impulse with which a few years ago he fled from us. He may be as ignorant a democrat as he was an ignorant republican, but years must yet pass before the ballot will have educated him fully into self-reliant, temperate citizenship; and what we have borne our friends of the north must bear with us until the negro has become what we both want to make him. This is part of his education. * * * But all this while the ballot has been educating the negro. He has learned that he was a power between republican and democrat. He is now learning rapidly that at the south he is a power between democrat and democrat, and in the late election he made that power felt to the result. I would have preferred a much less costly tuition; but, such as it is, it has been paid for, and if Mr. Blaine will patiently trust his own theory he will find the ballot in the hands of the negro the best defense and the best educator. But as the south has been patient, so must he be patient. As the south has chafed ineffectually when that vote was all against her white people, so will he chafe ineffectually when it is now largely for them. * * * When Mr. Blaine admits that disfranchisement is impossible and that the ballot has been, in spite of all drawbacks, a benefit to the negro, he really proves that there is no organic question affecting great national interests, but simply the subordinate question. How rapidly is the ballot fitting the negro for the full enjoyment of his citizenship, and what influence does his vote exercise upon the supremacy of one party or the other in national politics? This latter may be an interesting question, but not one which should disturb either a sound national sentiment or great national interests. I do not propose to discuss it. I am of opinion that to make the negro a free citizen it was necessary first to take him from his master. Then it became necessary to take him from the party which claimed his vote as absolutely as his master had claimed his labor. The next step will be to take him as a class from either party, and allow him to differ and divide just as white men do."

The Line Must be Drawn.

Esteemed New York World.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries appear to be surprised that we decline to allude to the Tribune as civilly as we do to themselves. We can assure them that it pains us to make this unhappy distinction. But really one must draw the line somewhere; and it seems to us reasonable to draw the line at deliberate and open lying persevered in in order to float deliberate calumny. Those of our contemporaries who think deliberate lying and deliberate calumny trivial slips of the professional pen, know of course what they like and what their readers like. We have no quarrel with them for their likings, any more than with the Terraba and Boruca Indians, whose choicest joy it is to gorge themselves for three consecutive calendar days on a mess of decomposed pig, disinterred and pounded with stones in a mortar over a slow fire after lying three weeks buried in the ground. But we would rather not dine with the Terraba and Boruca Indians so long as this is a free country.

Shattering an Idol.

Unamiable Baltimore Gazette.

We admit that since taking up his abode in the white house Mr. Rogers has demeaned himself as to chase the running-gears of a Christian administration, but it must be remembered that a dark cloud hangs over Mr. Rogers's life. Years ago, in Minnesota, he and the bucolic Le Dook were engaged in business together. They white-washed apple-seeds and sold them for rice, and in the course of a few years managed to break up owing everybody. This episode may receive attention as soon as the country gets through with the private affairs of Mr. Tilden.

What the W. U. Will Have to Do.

Baltimore Gazette.

Senator Jones's bill to authorize the railway telegraph lines of the country to transact a general telegraphic business is a blow at the Western Union company, which at present enjoys a monopoly. The introduction of the bill has brought a large and energetic lobby to Washington and in that respect has been something of a blessing. If the bill becomes a law, it will only put the Western Union company to the necessity of buying up all the railroads in the country. The W. U. always makes it a point to buy out the opposition.

Republican Robbery.

Washington Post.

In any other civilized government on earth, the author of such crimes as marked the official career of George M. Robeson would have been consigned to penal servitude for life. But this man is selected as the recipient of special favors from the party which he has disgraced. The vote in the house last Monday clearly demonstrates that the republican members of that body have deliberately decided to shield and defend Robeson.

Permanently Disabled.

Philadelphia Times.

It is evident from the willingness to exhibit the cipher telegrams now held by Mr. Johan I. Davenport that they are not loaded. That kind of dispatches were permanently disabled sometime ago.

A Pang of Regret.

New York World.

The main fault to be found with the otherwise no doubt admirable Chinese speeches of Senator Grover and Senator Sargent on the Chinese question is that they were not delivered in the Chinese language.

His Little Peculiarities.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Send Beecher to China as a missionary. He would become a model Chinese citizen in a short time. He has many of their little peculiarities already.

Down With Them.

Okolona States.

Down with the southern war claims! They are all in the hands of Yankee speculators and traitors to the Bonnie Blue. Down with them, we say! No old confederate wants to see them paid.

To Be Punched Hereafter.

Boston Post.

Talmage says they have elevated railroads in heaven. Of course they do if Talmage says so, but his ticket is only good on the underground road.

The Fretful Sneak.

New York Star.

John Sherman's hair stands up as straight as if political recovery possessed some peculiar power of taking the curl out of it.

A Tale of Three Cities.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sodom and Gomorrah met with a pretty hard fate, and Memphis has passed into the hands of a receiver.

Coddling the Solid South.

Chicago Tribune.

General Sherman is petting the solid south on the back in a very friendly manner.

The Sad-Eyed Youth's Serenade.

BY EDWARD FRANCIS CHASE.

Oh! he was as gay as the birds of spring,
As gay as the illdiscerning quail;
And he blacked his boots and he shaved his face,
And he donned his swallow-tail.

Oh! he took from the peg his sweet guitar,
As sweet as the maple sap;
He kissed his hand to the evening star,
Nor dreamed he of mishap.

Oh! the maiden slept in the third-floor front,
She slept with a peaceful snore;
But the minstrel came with his wild guitar
And sang his lay gallo e.

Oh! the maiden woke with a frightful scream,
She called for her dear papa;
She didn't know that the horrid noise
Was made by a sweet guitar.

Oh! the old man shouldered his cross-cut saw,
He loosed his buffalo grim,
And he cast one look at the sad-eyed youth,
And he shot at his eye-ball—bim!

Oh! the morrow dawned on an awful scene,
Sing hey! to the morning star;
For all that was left of the sad-eyed youth
Were the strings of his sweet guitar.

Nerve Inquietude and Its Remedy.

Restless nerves, at least those that are constantly so, are weak ones as well. The true way to tranquilitize them thoroughly is to strengthen them. It may be, nay, it very often is necessary to have recourse to a sedative or even an opiate, in dangerous cases of nervous inquietude, but the continued use of such unnatural palliatives is greatly to be deprecated. Though not, in a restricted sense, a specific for nervousness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is eminently calculated to allay and eventually overcome it, a fact which the recorded experience of many goes to substantiate. This inestimable tonic, by promoting digestion, assimilation and secretion, touches the three key notes upon which the harmony of all the bodily organs depend, and the result is that fresh stores of vitality are diffused through the system, of which the nerves receive their due apportionment, and grow tranquil as they gather strength.

feb19 d3t wed fri sun &wfeb25

HYMENEAL.

SPEARS—REID—Married, on the evening of February 16th, at the residence of J. W. Fuenoy, Rev. J. S. A. Allen officiating, Mr. Shade H. Spears to Miss Arabella Reid.

OBITUARY.

VOSS—Died, peacefully, on the morning of the 17th, Mrs. Susan Voss, at the Benevolent Home.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

Seven Cases Boots and Shoes,

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, WILL BE SOLD this day, (Wednesday), February 19th, 10½ o'clock, in front of store.

HALL & MORRIS

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer. feb19 d1t

Peachtree Lots.

I WILL SELL THOSE BEAUTIFULLY SITUated Peachtree Lots, on either side of Peachtree street, near Judge Woods

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Darien wants a hearse.

—Trade in Forsyth is active.

—Newnan had a valentine party.

—Dr. R. A. Gholson, of Griffin, is dead.

—Darien won't sell any whisky on Sundays.

—A party of mounted tramps have gone into camp near Macon.

—Mr. Roland Lyon, of Macon, shot himself seriously in the breast the other day.

—The farmers of Coweta are not using much guano this season.

—The cholera is using up all the material for spring chickens in Coweta county.

—A horse thirty-one years of age died in Rome the other day.

—The Baptists of Gainesville don't want the trains to run on Sundays.

—The phonograph has skipped to Columbus.

—The rice fields on the coast are undergoing their usual soaking.

—The Darien Gazette agrees with Mr. Hill on the so-called southern claims question.

—Either the editor of the Bainbridge Democrat or the editor of the Darien Gazette will enjoy a wheelbarrow ride in 1884.

—Mr. Thomas Bolton, the oldest citizen of Coweta county, is dead. His age was ninety.

—The liver-pad man is making a howling wilderness of the lives of the people in the pastoral regions.

—R. Wolfgang Grubb, of the Darien Gazette, will read a dime novel at the next meeting of the State Press association.

—The melancholy voice of the accordeon is heard in Darien. We are very, very grateful that Darien is in the southern portion of the state.

—We have received the first number of the Rome Sunday Visitor, edited by Mr. Frank J. Cohen. We trust our young friend will succeed in his undertaking.

—Monroe Advertiser: The Georgia editors are a gay crowd, and we do not know any body of men with whom it is more pleasant to be associated, or where more real genuine harmless fun can be indulged in. We think these seasons of recreation almost necessary and surely very pleasant, but we doubt the propriety of pretending to attend to any business when there is none. We would suggest to our most estimable president to arrange a programme of business, as, for instance, a paper on the history of newspapers in Georgia, which Colonel W. T. Thompson has promised to read at some convenient time. We candidly think the "boys" would not stand a great deal of business, but they could possibly be induced to devote one day to duty, and the remainder of the week to fun and amusements on different excursions. The president should look carefully after the excursions.

—Macon Telegraph: Dr. Thomas F. Green superintendent of the state asylum for the insane, whose lamented death we noticed a few days ago, was the son of the late William Green, who was for a long time an honored citizen of Macon. William Green was a gentleman of high literary accomplishments. In 1835 he succeeded the Hon. Augustus Reed as associate editor of the Georgia Messenger, and afterwards, for several years was the associate editor of Dr. Myron Bartlett, of the Macon Telegraph. He only two sons, the late Dr. H. K. Green and our esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. James Mercer Green, were at one time both editors and proprietors of the Macon Telegraph. Both of the latter gentlemen were prominent surgeons in the confederate army. Dr. Green was also at one time clerk of the city council of Macon, and filled the position with marked ability and the highest integrity.

—Monroe Advertiser: General Sherman, in his letter, advises the editor of THE CONSTITUTION, and of such like, we suppose, other southern editors, to "buy" on carpet-bag goes. We think the advice good, from the general's standpoint. He says that the great trouble is peopled with men who have gotte there from the west and that these carpet baggers are very responsible and honorable positions. Very true; and we of the south will give the most cordial greeting to all such. When they come they will be welcomed. They will not be ostracised. And in time, by their talents and integrity show capacity for office, the held will be open for them. But the carpet-bagger of whom we have complained is not that sort of a man. He is a sneak, who, unable to hold up his head among respectable people in his own section, prejudiced the colored people against their white friends by lying and pandering to their base passions and meanest prejudices. He then obtained office before he had lived one year long enough to be legally a citizen, and when in office made it his special task to impose upon and legislate to ruin the best dressed our people. This is the man that has received our cordial condemnation, and seeking homes, the treatment of the southern people has been kind and courteous.

Insure your life for 25 cents against all the danger of a consumptive's death by keeping a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup on hand. 213.

SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON BRO. & CO.
Cincinnati, O.,
Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field Seeds.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, RED TOP, ORCHARD GRASS, HUNGARIAN MILLET, TIMOTHY, ALSIKE CLOVER, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, RED-TOP, TEXAS BLUE GRASS, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, and RED-TOP SEED, in quantities to suit purchasers. Correspondence solicited. Catalogues of the above kinds of produce solicited. Shipments to all parts of the country. Advances made on consignments. Correspondence solicited. Catalogues furnished on application. 213

STATE OF GEORGIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
ATLANTA, GA., February 1, 1879.

ORDERED THAT EVERY BANKING INSTITUTION in this State and branch thereof transact its business under the oath of the President and Cashier, or of their duly appointed substitutes, on the first day of December and June of each year hereafter, and that the reports required by the Comptroller-General be made in accordance with sections 1466, 1467 and 1468 of the Revised Code of this State.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT,
By the Governor. Governor.
I. W. AVERY,
Secretary Executive Department.

MONEY TO LOAN,
ON CITY, TOWN, CHURCH AND FARM PROPERTY,
5 to 4 per cent. per annum,
By the U. S. Home & Power Association,
28 East Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.
E. A. WHITCOMB,
Manager Southern Department.
dec 28 jan29 dtf wed fri sun and &wky4f

GEORGIA RAILROAD.
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
AUGUSTA, GA., January 17th, 1879.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th instant, 6:00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run:

	NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	NO. 2 EAST DAILY.
Lv'e Atlanta	4:45 p m	Ar. Atlanta 10:45 a m
" Macon	7 10 a m	" Macon 7:40 p m
" Milledgeville	9:45 a m	" Milledgeville 5:40 p m
" Washington	11:45 a m	" Washington 3:40 p m
" Camak	1:11 p m	" Camak 1:11 p m
Ar. Augusta	4:00 p m	Lv. Augusta 12:00 m

No connection on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

Daily—Except Sundays.	
Lv'e Atlanta	5:25 p m
Ar. Covington	6:40 p m
Lv'e Covington	7:00 a m
Ar. Atlanta	5:30 a m

Trains leave Augusta for all points East and West.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York.

Passengers taking Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line change Atlanta to New York. [sp]

E. R. DORSEY,
Superintendent.
E. P. ALEXANDER,
General Passenger Agent.
jan24 dtf

DIVORCES WITHOUT PUBLICITY in various Courts. Success guaranteed. Advice free. MYRON ADAMS, ATTY, 194 Broadway, New York. 520 feb1 w4t & d1m sat sun wed

Waverley Seminary.
No. 1412 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Advantages first-class. Terms moderate. Second session opens February 10th.
MISS LIPSCOMB, Principal.
206 jan28 d1m

MITCHELL HOUSE,
ROMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained in this local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. H. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER
Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injur the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR.

The Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial, ANTI-BILIOUS. And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were sinking at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the

Home Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Large Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For sale by Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.
26 sep21 dcod & wcowly am col nex read ma

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very fou, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant*.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.
—:o:—
DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
are not recommended as a remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

TUTT'S PILLS.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness; Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir; For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

Rev. R. L. STRIPSON, Louisville, Ky.

The first effect of TUTT'S PILLS is to Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.

Dr. J. F. HAYWOOD,
OF NEW YORK, SAYS:—

"Few diseases exist that cannot be relieved by restoring the Liver to its normal functions, and for this purpose no remedy has ever been invented that has as high an effect as TUTT'S PILLS."

SOLD EVERYWHERE, PRICE 25 CENTS.
Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT
ACUTE OR CHRONIC
SALICYLICA
SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co.
OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America. Becoming Simple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address
WASHBURNE & CO.,
Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st, N. Y

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, AT THE Station House Pound, on the 24th instant, if not called for by owner before the day of sale, ONE MILK COW, taken up by the Force, for running at large. February 18th, 1879.

259 feb14 d1w — G. T. ANDERSON, Chief Police.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. E. A. Holliday, 23½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recomendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.
352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

GEO. S. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office Norcross Building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets. Practices in all the Courts, both State and Federal. 20 feb2 d1m

THOS. E. WATSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMSON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.
309 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.
TRIPPE & NEEL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
C. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
STUDENT AT LAW
At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to collections.
466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.
Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties interested in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE,
P. LAYNE, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.
This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage Cars check to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers.
304 jan23 d3m — JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2.00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 d1f — Proprietor.

MARKHAM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Is assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.
30 sep1 d6m — E. H. PAINE.

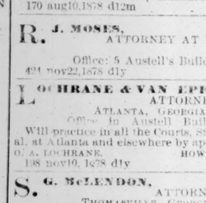
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects.
Sample room for Commercial Travelers.
Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...dtf — Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY, PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct28 dtf — 20 a m

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, ASKEPTON AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
260 oct17 d1yr

A New Steel Horse Shoe,
WITH CONTINUOUS CALK.



A CALK that will not break off, while it is the invention of the old blacksmith who has had more experience in shoeing horses than any man in the world. It is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be the best thing ever invented. It prevents interfering, forging, stumbling, and all evils resulting from shoeing. It is the only shoe that will not wear out the nail holes. It is the only shoe that will not wear out the nail holes. It is the only shoe that will not wear out the nail holes

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 5-16d; in New York at 9⅝c; in Atlanta at 9c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, light rains on the coast and partly cloudy weather in the interior, winds moving from northeast to northwest, rising barometer and slight changes in temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, February 18, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Pct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.17	54	90	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.18	45	84	N. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.17	47	77	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy
Key West	30.11	74	86	N.	Calm	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.25	51	72	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.26	51	79	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.26	46	54	N. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.27	49	68	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.26	41	74	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.29	39	72	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 18, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.06	34	90	N. W.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.10	39	72	N. W.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.07	39	72	N. W.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	30.06	40	6	N. W.	Brisk.	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.16	34	79	N. W.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.17	34	79	N. W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily temperature..... | Maximum ther..... .47
Mean daily temperature..... | Minimum ther..... .34
Mean daily humidity..... | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO'S SOUTHERN

WHOLESALE AGENTS

FOR THE

"DOMESTIC"

THE ONLY

SEWING MACHINE

ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)

Liberal Terms to Merchants,

Write for Circulars.

43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at

HENRY SELTZER'S.

56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,

39 Whitehall Street.

156 feb7 d1m

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

Opera House—February 21, Emerson's California Minstrels.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

New session—Nichols' Dancing Academy.
Boots and Shoes at auction—Hall & Morris.
Peachtree Lots—G. W. Adair.
Obituary of Mrs. Susan Voss.
Atlanta Health Institute—Dr. C. Robertson.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 19, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The Big Fish coming.

—Lent begins February 26th.

—The guano trade of Atlanta is immense.

—Pinafore may be amusing, but pinahind ain't.

—The phosphate war is raging all over the country.

—Atlanta is a good Sunday resort, so say our visitors.

—Match games of billiards are getting quite common in Atlanta.

—No monkey show has invaded Atlanta so far the present season.

—Several young men in Atlanta are just crazy for a skating rink.

—The bill-posting business of Atlanta is improving daily.

—The passenger shed was crowded all of yesterday.

—The United States courts convene in session next month.

—The weather yesterday was as clear and fine as could be desired.

—Hotels are crowded, and as a consequence everybody is doing a fine business.

—Strangers are flocking to Atlanta from every quarter of the country.

—The stores were crowded with people yesterday, and everything looked lovely and serene.

—A score of sporting men left yesterday for New Orleans, where they will spend a short visit.

—It is feared that the present cold snap will prove injurious to the fruit crop this season.

—Whitehall street was well patronized by the ladies yesterday; so, also, were the stores.

—A gentleman from Henry county, six feet and seven inches high, entered THE CONSTITUTION office yesterday afternoon.

—A good deal of cotton is being received and shipped daily in Atlanta. The shippers are kept constantly employed handling the staple.

—The supply of marriageable young ladies must be running short in Atlanta when a gentleman has to go down to Macon to get a wife.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. B. H. Lampkin, of Athens, is in the city.

—Mr. F. B. Heard, of LaGrange, is visiting Atlanta.

—The Mendelssohn quintette are guests of the Kimball.

—Colonel D. N. Speer, of LaGrange, was visiting Atlanta Sunday last.

—Mrs. H. J. Lamar and Mr. H. J. Lamar, of Macon, were in the city yesterday.

—Mr. H. I. Kimball has returned from a visit to New York.

—Hon. J. W. Cureton, of Dade county, was visiting Atlanta Sunday.

—Mr. A. H. Gray, representative from Catoosa county, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. H. S. Haines, superintendent of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, was in the city yesterday.

—Colonel W. M. Wadley, president of the Central railroad, was in Atlanta Monday last.

—Colonel J. W. Robinson, of Roswell, Cobb county, Georgia, was in the city yesterday.

—Bishop Beckwith has left for the southern part of the state to be absent till the last of March.

—General E. Kirby Smith and General Robert Toombs arrived in the city on the Augusta train yesterday. They have rooms at the Kimball.

—Mr. J. L. Moon, formerly of Atlanta, but now a resident of Cartersville, where he is engaged in the practice of law, is in the city.

—Captain J. S. Newman, of the State agricultural department, and one of the editors of the Southern Enterprise, left yesterday for Hawkinsville for the purpose of attending the meeting of the State agricultural convention.

—Mr. Hugh Carlisle, from Alabama, was in the city yesterday. He says the Georgia Western is all that is needed to make Atlanta the great metropolis of the south. He is a railroad man, and knows what he is talking about.

—Mr. J. S. Norton left yesterday for Macon Ga., where he will this evening be united in marriage to Mrs. Pounds, of that city. He was accompanied by Mr. Henry H. Dickson, who will be one of the attendants upon the marriage. Dr. A. T. Spalding, of Atlanta, will go down to Macon for the purpose of conducting the services.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED FEB. 18, 1879.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice: Hons. Logan E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Cruce vs. State. Robbery, from Cherokee.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of robbery, and on his trial therefor was found guilty. It appears from the bill of exceptions that the defendant made a motion for a new trial on the several grounds contained in said motion, which was overruled, and that the defendant excepted, to which reference is here made. What were the grounds contained in the motion for a new trial the bill of exceptions does not state. Upon looking into the record, there is no motion for a new trial to be found in it. What were the errors complained of in the motion for a new trial does not appear either in the bill of exceptions or in the record, and that being so, we affirm the judgment of the court below.

Judgment affirmed.

Gartrell & Wright, for plaintiff in error.
Thos. F. Grier, solicitor general, for the state.

Beckham et. al. vs. Hulsey et. al. Ejectment from Lumpkin.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action of ejectment brought by the plaintiff against the defendants to recover the possession of a certain tract of land therein described, and for the mesne profits thereof. On the trial of the case, the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the premises in dispute, and $750 for mesne profits. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was granted, on the ground that the jury found contrary to the charge of the court as to the construction of the will of Benjamin M. Smith, deceased, under which the plaintiff claimed title to the premises in dispute. To this judgment of the court, granting the new trial, the plaintiff excepted. It appears from the evidence in the record that Smith, the testator, died 23d of October, 1858, having a short time before his death made his will, containing the following clauses, which are all that are material and pertinent to the present investigation:

"3. I also direct that all my other property lying out of Lumpkin county, the valuation of which would be too expensive, be disposed of the same as that which may have been valued as heretofore directed; that my executors and executrix keep a correct account of all my heirs whenever so directed, and I direct that my present beloved wife, Nancy M. Smith, have the direction of the education of all my sons and daughters during her sane mind and lifetime, and if she should die before my children received their education, in such case their education shall be controlled by the good judgment of my executors. I also desire that my sons and daughters receive a good English education, and, if my estate be sufficient, that my sons shall receive a classical education at some good college, and that the cost of each one of my children's education be taken out of their portion of my estate. But no charge be made against each child until after the child is thirteen years of age for board, or clothing, or tuition. The property of the estate to pay the expenses until such age of thirteen.

5. I also desire that my wife Nancy M. Smith have her election either to have one-third of my estate laid off to her, or to share equally with my children, the sons and daughters of her body by her marriage, with me. I also desire that my sons and daughters shall share equally, one the same as another, of my estate, which shall fall to them—a son the same as a daughter and a daughter the same as a son; with the exception that the property that falls to my daughters, I desire to go to each of my daughters and their heirs after them.

6. I also desire that no part of the real estate in Georgia be sold under thirteen years from the date of this will, unless from the want of funds for the education of the children, or other indispensable call for funds, and if sold before that time, or any part thereof, I desire it to be sold by mutual consent of so many of the executors and executrix as may be living.

7. I also desire that so soon as my decease my perishable property shall be disposed of agreeable to be best judgment of my executors and executrix, and the proceeds thereof to be applied to the payment of the education of my children or otherwise as they deem it expedient and proper.

8. I also desire that my children be kept together, and with their mother, during their, non-age so much as circumstances will admit.

9 I also desire, as fast as my children arrive at the age of twenty-one years, that they shall have paid to them their portion of property, if they so desire, and under circumstances which in the opinion of the executors and exectrix would be expedient, they, and each of them, may have their respective portions, at an earlier period of time, and to effect this, my intention, I do hereby vest in my executors full power and authority to dispose of my property as above expressed, in fee simple or otherwise in as full and large a manner as I could myself do, if living."

The testator appointed A. G. Wimpy, George Kellogg and his wife Nancy M. Smith his executor and executrix—the latter now being the only acting representative of the estate, and who is the present plaintiff. It also appears from the evidence in the record that Mrs. Nancy M. Smith as executrix of the last will and testament of the testator Benjamin M. Smith, deceased, on the 1st day of December, 1871, conveyed the premises in dispute by deed duly executed to Emma J. Wimpy for the consideration expressed therein of $2,000, and that on the 18th of March, 1873, the said Emma J., conveyed the premises by deed to the defendants McMillan & Snow for the consideration expressed therein of $5,000, and the question is, did Mrs. Smith as the executrix of the testator have the legal power and authority under the will to sell and dispose of the property in dispute at private sale? The general intention of the testator was as we think, that his real estate should be kept together for the benefit of his family for at least thirteen years from the date of his will, but when any child arrived at the age of twenty-one years, he or she was entitled to have paid to him or her his or her portion of the property; and if any child so desired, and under circumstances which, in the opinion of the executors, would be expedient they, and each of them, might have their respective portions at an earlier period of time, and to effect that intention, he vested full power and authority in his executors, to dispose of his real estate in fee simple or otherwise in as full and large a manner as he himself could have done if living. This power was created prior to the adoption of the code, and conferred upon the testator's executors a general power to sell his real estate as therein expressed, and that being so, they were authorized to make sale of it at private sale.—Bond & Murdock et al. vs. Zeigler et al., 1st Kelly's rep., 324. But it was insisted on the argument here that, although the executrix may have had the power under the will to make the sale of the land at private sale, still the evidence showed that the sale of the land by the executrix was fraudulent and a devastavit, and that the defendants, McMillan & Snow, had notice thereof, and therefore the new trial should not have been granted for that reason. In looking through the evidence in the record, we are unable to discover fraud in the sale of the land by the executrix to Mrs. Wimpey, or of a devastavit. Mrs Wimpey testifies that there was no fraud in the sale of the land, but, on the contrary, it was made for the protection of those who were interested in the estate. Stephens also testified to the same effect. If there was no fraud in the sale of the land by the executrix, as a matter of course McMillan & Snow could not have had notice of that which had no existence when they purchased the land. As to the devastavit, Mrs Wimpey had the land with which to pay the purchase money therefor, from which was to be deducted her share as one of the legatees under the will, and the $800 which she had paid to Van Dyke for the benefit of the estate. If Mrs. Wimpey had collected the proceeds of the sale of the land sold to McMillan & Snow, and applied it to the payment of what was due from her for the land instead of appropriating the same to the payment of the debts of her husband, there would have been no difficulty as to her ability to pay for the land purchased from the executrix. In view of the evidence contained in the record, there was no error in granting the new trial.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

M. G. Boyd; S. M. Smith; Marler & Perry, for plaintiffs in error.
W. P. Price; J. N. Dorsey; C. D. Phillips; H. P. Bell; McCay & Trippe, for defendants.

Harpes et al. vs. Harpes, Trover, from Dawson.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action of trover brought by the plaintiff as the widow of Charles Harpes, deceased, against the defendant, to recover the possession of a certain described horse which the plaintiff alleged the defendant unlawfully and violently took from her possession and detained the same. It was admitted that no administration had been granted upon the estate of plaintiff's deceased husband. On motion of defendant, the court dismissed the plaintiff's action on the ground, as stated in the bill of exceptions, that the plaintiff could not sue for and recover the propterty without the same had been set apart for her twelve months' support, or administration had been granted on her deceased husband's estate, whereupon the plaintiff excepted. The mere possession of a chattel, if without title, or wrongfully, will give a right of action for any interference therewith, except as against the true owner or the person wrongfully deprived of possession. Code 3027. If the plaintiff had sued for the horse as a part of the estate of her deceased husband, then a grant of administration on his estate to her would have been necessary to have entitled her to recover, but she declared against the defendant as a wrong doer, upon her own possession of the property sued for. The dismissal of the plaintiff's action was error. Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

Wier Boyd, for plaintiffs in error.
M. G. Boyd; Bishop & Johnson for defendant.

BAGGING A BURGLAR.

George Thomas, the Janitor of Walker Street School, Finds Himself in a Sling.

Yesterday morning Officer Aldridge, of the police force, succeeded in making the arrest of a negro by the name of George Thomas, who for some time past has been engaged in a very successfull system of stealing large quantities of fancy goods from the drug store of Pinson & Holt's, on Whitehall street. The negro was arrested at his home, on the lot adjoining the Walker street school. The goods were recovered from a store which he keeps in Jennings town. George admits of having stolen the goods, and says that he extracted them from the store by way of one of the back windows of the premises. He is the janitor of Walker street school, and for some time past has been engaged as a porter in the store from which he purloined the goods. Officer Aldridge is one of the most efficient members of the police force, and is almost universally successful in arresting thieves and recovering stolen goods.

ATTEMPTING TO STEAL JEWELRY.

Yesterday afternoon two negro boys entered the store of Mr. Ec Lawshe on Whitehall street, and requested to be shown some rings, as they each desired to purchase one. Mr. Lawshe waited upon them and handed out several. The boys looked over them and finally started out of the store, telling Mr. Lawshe as they left that they would call again in the morning. As they were leaving Mr. Lawshe discovered that three of the rings were missing. He overhauled the boys and accused them of the theft. They strongly denied any knowledge of the matter. Mr. Lawshe insisted that one or the other of them had the stolen jewelry, and commenced searching them. While he was examining the pockets of one of them the other threw the missing rings upon the show case and breaking away ran out of the store followed by the other negro, who had also succeeded in escaping. Neither of the negroes had ever been seen by Mr. Lawshe before.

A ROUGH TIME.

A Couple of Negroes Appeal to the Majesty of the Knife.

Monday afternoon last about three o'clock a cutting scrape occurred at a blacksmith shop on Decatur street, just beyond the cemetery, that may result fatally to a negro by the name of Griff Daniels, who was stabbed by another negro by the name of Dick McLendon, alias Dick Latimer. The details of the fracas seem to be these:

The two negroes whose names are given above, while standing in front of the bar-counter in Mr. Bradley's store, located only a short distance from the blacksmith-shop, had some words in which Latimer called Daniels a damned liar. Daniels, to this strongly put accusation, answered that if he was not in Mr. Bradley's store he would make Latimer take it back.

Mr. Bradley about this time told the men that he wanted no difficulty in his place of business, and that the use of such language must not be repeated. This remark of Mr. Bradley seems to have quieted the negroes, and Latimer left the store and went off down Decatur street in the direction of the blacksmith shop. As soon as Latimer left the store Daniel purchased from Mr. Bradley a pint of peach brandy and went away with the bottle containing it in his pocket. It appears that he went in the same direction as did Latimer and came up with him in front of the blacksmith shop, when the difficulty occurred. At this place it is said that the quarrel was reopened and that McLendon jumped on Latimer and after choking him severely turned him loose. As soon as Latimer recovered from the choking he drew a pistol and made three attempts to shoot Daniels. The pistol, however, failed to go off and Latimer threw it away, and opening a large knife which he drew from one of his pockets dared Daniels to approach him. The challenge was accepted and Daniels went at his enemy perfectly unarmed. As soon as the men closed in upon each other, Latimer commenced using his knife and succeeded in almost the first attempt to cut the terrible gash in Daniels left side fully ten inches long and very deep. When Latimer discovered what he had done he ran off in the direction of the railroad track. He halted, however, a few moments to get his hat, which was brought to him by Bud Howell, and then continued on his way up the Air-Line railroad.

Although suffering from a fearful gash in his side, Daniels placed his hand against the wound and ran after the man who had cut him. Before he had gone more than a score of yards he fell to the ground from exhaustion, and was picked up by a number of his friends and carried to his residence a short distance away. Dr. M. C. Martin was summoned, and upon an examination of the wound it was discovered that one of the negro's lungs had been entirely severed, and that the heart had barely escaped the keen edge of the knife. The proper attention was administered and the wound sewed up in a most skillful manner. Dr. M. says that the wounded negro must have bled a gallon. He thinks that the chances that he will recover are very slim.

Yesterday afternoon Daniels was still alive but very low. No one was allowed to go into the room in which he was lying upon a bed but his wife. The end will probably be ascertained to-day and his condition announced by us to-morrow. The negro who did the cutting is said to be a desperate character. About a year ago he cut a colored man with a knife, the wound from which came very nearly ending his life. Since then he has been a participant in numerous difficulties, and is considered by those who reside in the neighborhood to be a dangerous character.

Yesterday a warrant was issued for Latimer's arrest, but as yet the officers in search of him have failed to come up with him. When last seen Latimer was leaving the city by way of the Air-Line railway.

Compliment to Mrs. H. F. Knowles.

Last night after the concert of the Boston Quintette club, Mrs. H. F. Knowles the accomplished vocalist of the club, received the Gate City Guards in the spacious parlors of the Kimball house. It was known early in the afternoon that the guards were ordered to meet at their armory in full uniform at 9 o'clock in the evening, and nearly a thousand persons gathered at the hotel to see them arrive. At half-past ten o'clock the strains of martial music were heard, and the Gate city's filed into the Kimball house and Latimer left the store and went off down Decatur street in the direction of the blacksmith shop. As soon as Latimer left the store Daniel purchased from Mr. Bradley a pint of peach brandy and went away with the bottle containing it in his pocket. It appears that he went in the same direction as did Latimer and came up with him in front of the blacksmith shop, when the difficulty occurred. At this place it is said that the quarrel was reopened and that McLendon jumped on Latimer and after choking him severely turned him loose. As soon as Latimer recovered from the choking he drew a pistol and made three attempts to shoot Daniels. The pistol, however, failed to go off and Latimer threw it away, and opening a large knife which he drew from one of his pockets dared Daniels to approach him. The challenge was accepted and Daniels went at his enemy perfectly unarmed. As soon as the men closed in upon each other, Latimer commenced using his knife and succeeded in almost the first attempt to cut the terrible gash in Daniels left side fully ten inches long and very deep. When Latimer discovered what he had done he ran off in the direction of the railroad track. He halted, however, a few moments to get his hat, which was brought to him by Bud Howell, and then continued on his way up the Air-Line railroad.

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A Masquerade.

Last night a grand masquerade ball was given by the Atlanta Turn Verein, at the hall of James' bank block. The attendance was very large. The majority of the costumes were both handsome and attractive. Some of them were arrayed with rare taste. At midnight everybody unmasked, which was of course one of the most amusing features of the evening. A superb banquet was served by Mr. Carl Weinmeister, which was greatly enjoyed. The fine string band from McPherson barracks furnished most excellent music for the evening dances. The ball passed off in a most happy manner and every one enjoyed hugely the pleasures of the occasion. The Turn Verein is a splendid society, and their masquerade balls are always a success.

—Our esteemed townsmen, Messrs. L. Weilman and A. M. Lewin, left the city yesterday for Mississippi, where they intend to erect cotton-seed oil mills. We hope they may be successful in their new enterprise.

BUTLER'S SPEECH.

The Sensation of the Day in the North.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The house took up a bill to pay John T. Armstrong, of Virginia, $1,840 for rent of a wharf in Alexandria in the war, being a so-called war claim. Mr. Butler (ind., Mass.) in discussing it said that both sides desired that bygones should be bygones, and that all about the war should be forgotten. There was one thing, however, which could not be forgotten, and that was the valor and patriotism of those who fought for the union in the hour of its direst peril. Nor would the bravery, earnestness, and, he might say, loyalty to the cause which they espoused, of those who fought on the other side, be forgotten.

The land was dotted all over with graves of soldiers and no claims was made for the land thus used. Chambersburg and many parts of Pennsylvania had suffered damages through the occupation of confederate troops just as the belligerent territory had been occupied by federal troops, but no compensation had been allowed for that. He had voted for the William and Mary college bill, and if he had been present he would have voted for the Theological seminary bill, because his rule as a commander of forces during the war had been not to make war on religious, educational or eleemosynary institutions, and whenever it became necessary to occupy them, to take care that the least possible damage was done, and generally to make remuneration on the spot. As to the cotton fund which had been set apart for the payment of claims upon it, he would vote for referring all such claims to the court of claims, and to have them paid to the extent of that fund. Loyal men had been injured in the south; so had they been in the north. Loyal men had met losses in the south; so they had in the north to the amount of untold millions. Loyal men and women had suffered hard ships in the south; so they had in the north. They had both mourned their first born dead. It had been grievous for both sections, and they both ought to be contented now that they had come together as one country and one government. But that bad blood should be stirred up and old memories revived, and old scores opened and old contentions revived in this house, over this class of claims for matters which should be bygone on the one side as much as the grave of the soldier was bygone on both sides forever, he deprecated with every thought of patriotism and every hope of country that resided within his heart. Why should that class of claims be pressed? Why should gentlemen on the other side press them? It was certainly magnanimous for them to do so, because they came in and said: "This man was against us; this man was not on our side; this man was opposed to the prevailing aye, to what seemed at that time the unanimous sentiment of the people of his vicinity and his state and his section, and we come here and ask this for him, although he was against us."

But for every one there that had been actually loyal to the north, who came there with his claim, there were dozens, if not hundreds, who had not actually been loyal, but who were able to prove loyalty arising from inaction or cowardice. That was, they did nothing for the south; and, therefore, they were supposed to be loyal to the north. If he believed the evidence by which loyalty was now proved he would have difficulty in imagining where and how the south had recruited its armies. Those armies had been recruited by all the able-bodied men in the south, and with men that were not able-bodied, either on account of old age or youth. How did it happen now that everybody that lost a dollar during the war was loyal to the union? He was willing that the states should be put upon the same ground that the fathers of the republic had put them upon in the war of the revolution, by assuming all their debts for raising and recruiting troops and after that let no claim arise out of the war, except the claims of maimed and disabled soldiers; and with that determination on the part of the people of the country, both north and south, the same would not be far distant when the bleeding of the country would take into the charge of the government the maimed and disabled soldiers of the southern army, remembering their courage, their steadfastness and their gallantry, and forgetting the mistaken judgment which made them fight on the side they did. They would be remembered as American soldiers who had given great honor and praise to American bravery, and it would be forgotten that they had fought in a mistaken cause.

Mr. Aiken (democrat, South Carolina,) declared himself opposed to all southern war claims. He was glad to hear that some members on the republican side were liberal enough to vote compensation for damages to religious, educational eleemosynary institutions at the south. For himself, his independence would not allow him to do even that. The southern people should go back to first principles, and go to work and rebuild such institutions themselves.

He honestly believed that the treasury was safer in the hands of men who defended the confederacy than in the hands of those who held it to-day. [Applause on the democratic side.]

The people of South Carolina (no matter what their rebellious proclivities had been heretofore) were to-day as strong and united in defense of the government as the people of any state in New England or the northwest. Himself and those of his colleagues, who truly represented that state, were here to protect the treasury, and the best way to protect it (so far as these claims were concerned) was to drive every one of them from the halls of congress. [Applause on the democratic side.]

Mr. Keifer (rep., Ohio,) criticised Mr. Butler's speech, and citing the part of it in relation to pensioning confederate soldiers asked whether he understood him correctly.

Mr. Butler—I repeat that whenever the question of the depletion of the treasury, by those war claims, is over, I think that the pity, the humanity of the north, will take care of the maimed men of the war, and (if you wish to know it) I see no more reason why a confederate soldier, maimed and crippled in the honest discharge of what he believed to be his duty, should not be pensioned than why a confederate general, who honestly believed he was doing his duty, should be put into a republican cabinet. [General applause and clapping of hands on the democratic side.]

Mr. Keifer remarked that the fair inference from what Mr. Butler had said was that he favored putting confederates into the cabinet.

Mr. Butler—I have not said that I was in favor of it, nor do I think that the country has yet come up to it; but when we have withdrawn all causes of difference nobody from the north will object to a confederate being in the cabinet any more than from humanity to pension confederate soldiers.

Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, reminded him that the leading men of the confederate army were graduates of West Point, and that the same objection would therefore lie against that academy.

Mr. Blackburn (dem., Ky.) inquired who had ever asked congress to pay a dollar on any southern claim that was not for the benefit of one who had, as a condition precedent, proved his loyalty to the union and his disloyalty to the confederacy? Who had ever asked for the pensioning of a confederate soldier?

Mr. Keifer—The gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Blackburn—The gentleman from Massachusetts (craving your pardon) did no such thing. Who has ever undertaken to elevate a confederate soldier to the cabinet? Not the south; not the democracy. It is a hybrid administration that has developed this tactique.

Mr. Foster (rep., Ohio)—Who is trying to elevate a confederate (meaning Blackburn himself) to the speakership of the house?

Mr. Blackburn—I hope the gentleman himself will show that good taste. [Laughter.] The south did not ask for the pensioning of her crippled soldiers. She had staked her all on her convictions and had lost. She had not complained and would never in future complain. She bore her losses and simply protested that it was neither generous, nor kind, nor manly, nor merciful to drag her into this question and to make her the foot ball of the passions of men, who seemed to have at heart the serving of partisan purposes rather than the advancement of the pubic good. [Applause on the democratic side.]

No action was reached upon the bill.

Kate Claxton To-Night.

To-night Kate Claxton will open her Atlanta engagement with the popular play, "The Double Marriage." Reserved seats are on sale at $1.25; general admission will be $1; gallery 50 cents. Miss Claxton is famous as an actress of rare brilliancy. Her toilettes are superb. The new play has created a sensation wherever it has been seen. Of the support the press speaks in high praise. The Charleston News and Courier says it is one of the best troupes that has been south this season.

—Guano merchants are about coming to their senses. It was found out to be hard work to buck against the hard-working farmers of the state.

—The Lyric club will meet at the residence of Mr. John Ryan, on Whitehall street, next Friday evening. A splendid programme has been prepared.

The Mendelssohn Quartette.

Last night a full and elegant audience appeared at the opera house to greet the Mendelssohn quartette of Boston.

The concert opened with an admirable arrangement of Rossini's "William Tell" overture. The opening melody was uttered with artistic eloquence by the violoncellist, and the succeeding eclogue was rendered by Messrs. Ryan and Heindl. Mrs. Knowles captivated her listeners with the first note, which she emitted with such purity of tone and excellence of timbre that the impression was instantaneous. Hr. Heindl next played a fantaisie for the flute by the eminent Briccialdi. The second movement of Schubert's posthumous quartette in D was then performed by Messrs. Listenmann, Dannreuther, Ryan and Hennig. The clarionette solo composed and performed by Mr. Ryan recalled the prowess of Wuile and Burmann, the great Belgian and German representative of the clarionette school. Mr. Listemann's performance was admirable in the most exact sense of the word.

Mrs. Knowles sang "The Bud that Came in Spring" beautifully, with a flute obligato by Benedict played by Hennig. She was encored and sang "It Was a Dream" exquisitely. The piece was quite new and carried away the audience. The concluding piece was a potpourri by the quintette, in which they introduced various popular airs, which were heartily welcomed. When "Dixie" came there were cheers and continued applause. The entire concert was delightful, and would be gladly enjoyed again by all who were present last night.

Hymeneal News.

Yesterday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's father, in Oxford, Ga., Mr. J. L. Moon, of Cartersville, was married to Miss Lizzie Thomas, of Oxford. The happy couple came to Atlanta yesterday afternoon and are at the Markham house.

The Sans Souci Club.

The meeting of the San Souci club will not occur at the residence of Mr. Perino Brown to night as announced. A meeting on Friday night is expected. Due announcement will be made.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., February 18, 1879.

Southern Circuit	1	Rome Circuit	
Oconee Circuit	2	Cherokee Circuit	6
Albany Circuit	4	Augusta Circuit	1
Southwestern Circuit	11	Middle Circuit	
Pataula Circuit	7	Ocmulgee Circuit	1
Chattahoochee Circuit	4	Brunswick Circuit	13
Macon Circuit	17	Eastern Circuit	2
Flint Circuit	14	Atlanta Circuit	3
Coweta Circuit	18		

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

No. 4. Argument concluded.

No. 5. Gogen vs. State. Burglary, from Hancock. Argued. Geo. F. Pierce, R H. Lewis, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Seaborn Reese, solicitor-general, by brief, for the state.

No. 6. Jackson vs. State. Burglary, from Hancock. Argued. N. T. Jordan, Geo. F. Pierce, Fred. H. Neavy, for plaintiff in error. Seaborn Reese, solicitor-general, for the state.

No. 7. Withdrawn.

No. 8. Dickson, et al., vs. State. Simple larceny, from Hancock. Argued. J. T. Jordan, Geo. F. Pierce, Fred. H. Neavy, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Seaborn Reese, solicitor-general, by brief, for the state.

No. 9. Milton vs. Hill. Appeal, from Oglethorpe. Argued. J. T. Olive, Sam. Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

HEEL OF NORTHERN.

No. 76 Atlanta. (Last term). Goldsmith, comptroller-general, vs. The Home Insurance Co., et al. Injunction, from Fulton. Gartrell & Wright, for plaintiff in error. Jackson & Lumpkin, for defendants.

Pending argument of Mr. Jackson, court adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Another Printer Returns to His First Love.

Mr. C. W. Wells has purchased an interest in a first-class Book and Job Printing office and is again before the people as a candidate for public favor. The firm is composed of J. L. Miller, B. F. Bennett and C. W. Wells—all practical printers with many years experience. They can be found at No. 24 Broad street (Sunny South building), ready and willing to do anything in the printing line at prices to suit the times.

John Ryan.

The last of the Shoes from the Great Bankrupt Sale of a Broadway merchant, New York, are now on the Bargain Shoe Counters of John Ryan. These Shoes are special bargains and very cheap. They are not shoddy, but good goods and offered at prices less than half the cost to manufacture. Go early and get them.

Linen Towels, Damask and Napkins. Nothing like them ever before seen in Atlanta at the price.

Big bargains offered in damaged Irish Linen—being a little wet will be sold at exactly half cost.

Hosiery—Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery in solid colors and stripes very cheap. These are decided bargains. Ask to see them.

The best Gents' ½ Hose for 25 cents per pair ever offered in Georgia.

feb19 d1t

John Ryan.

Those delicious Teas of the Great American Tea Importing Co. can be found at John Ryan's at the same prices asked by the Company in New York, viz: 30, 40, 50 and 65 cents per pound. These are the best Teas imported to this country.

FEARS & JONES,

No. 12 Wall Street,

Provision Brokers.

BONDS AND STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Time Paper Negotiated.

References—BANKERS AND WHOLESALE HOUSES, ATLANTA.

291 feb16 d3t 4th col 4th pg

A Change that is a Blessing.

There is no remarkable feature, in the progress of science, and no greater change in any professional practice, than is illustrated by the contrast of the medical system of to-day and thirty years ago. Then all medicines were copious in quantity and nauseous in taste. To take them was a trial to adults, and an overwhelming horror to the young. Now most doses are small and concentrated, and free from offensive flavor. Until recently, however, one of the most valuable and most efficient of remedies was detestable to nearly all for whom it was prescribed, and Lyon's Iron, the only cure for wasting decline of vital energy, and certain means of renewing healthy tissue, disgusted those to whom it should have done most good. Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda removes this only objection. Its flavor is really pleasant, its nourishing power marvelous, and there is no finer nerve and brain tonic in the world.

415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wky3m

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By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.

547 nov28 d1y 1o1

—Don't fail to see our 40-inch Linen Towels, at 10c.; also, our white Quilts, at 50c., 70c. and $1.00. The biggest bargains can be obtained in Black Goods, Dress Goods and Carpets. FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.

jan26 dtf

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States man of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for cirular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.

67 nov3 d&wSun1 julp3

—Another arrival of ladies' fine shoes and slippers at Mark Berry's. All the latest styles. 360 fe